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Chapter 1 : Natchez - Wikipedia

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Chapter 2 : The Natchez Indians | Mississippi History Now

The Fatherland Site, also known as the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians, is a National Historic Landmark archaeological site owned by the State of Mississippi and administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.

History[edit] Construction began at the site during the Anna phase of the prehistoric Plaquemine culture about CE. All of the varying soils used to build the mounds was carried by laborers by hand, probably in woven baskets. Skilled specialists knew how to use different soils to create the most stability. Later leaders directed additional work in the midth century, in the Emerald phase of the Plaquemine culture. The site had three ceremonial platform mounds. The Temple and Chiefs cabin at the Grand Village of the Natchez Between and , the Natchez people used the village as their main ceremonial center, as noted in contemporary French accounts. The three mounds were used for major religious and political ceremonies. From , the Natchez added more construction at Mounds B and C. On top of Mound B they built the residence of the Great Sun, the paramount chief of the tribe. Mound C was the platform for the Sun Temple, which included a charnel house for the remains of the Natchez elite. By the time of European contact, the Natchez were no longer using Mound A. They were farmers and constructed permanent dwellings. Natchez Plaquemine culture pottery from the Grand Village site During this period, French settlers began to explore the region and establish settlements that gradually encroached on Natchez territory. Several episodes of violence in and created tension, although the Natchez made land concessions to the French. View of Temple Mound from the main plaza The death of the Great Sun in contributed to social instability and tensions. His successor, the Young Sun, was more hostile to the French. In addition, the tribe was getting caught up in French and British rivalry in the region, each of which tried to maintain trade with the Natchez. In , a pro-British group within the tribe attacked the French settlements at Fort Rosalie. The French retaliated with Indian allies and drove the Natchez out of the area. After the French sold Natchez survivors into slavery in the West Indies , the Natchez "ceased to exist as a cultural group. Its owners had cultivated part of the area. When researchers later determined that this was the site called the "Grand Village of the Natchez" in French colonial records, they adopted that as the preferred name to honor the Natchez history at the site. Archaeological investigations and excavations at the site were conducted in , , and by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History MDAH. Using evidence found in these, the state reconstructed mounds B and C to their original dimensions. The site is a national and state tourist attraction in Natchez. Managed by the state of Mississippi , the large property includes a museum , which holds numerous artifacts excavated from the site and an extensive collection of baskets made by area tribes, including native and European " grave goods " buried with the elite Natchez; a reconstructed Natchez house, based on historical and archeological evidence; picnic pavilion; and miles of nature trails. A mound area has been partially restored.

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Chapter 3 : UM Museum of Anthropological Archaeology:

archeology of the fatherland site: the grand village of the natchez ROBERT S. NEITZEL Chief Curator, The State Historical Museum A Division of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History Jackson, Mississippi.

Most of these publications are available through interlibrary loan. Retail prices are included for those publications that are available in the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians sales shop. The prices are subject to change. Barnett, Jim *The Natchez Indians*. Reprinted by the University Press of Mississippi, Jackson. In Noel Polk ed. *University of Mississippi Press*, Jackson. *Selections from the History and the Journal*. Edited by Charles E. Eastern National Parks and Monument Association. Galloway, Patricia *Choctaw Genesis: University of Nebraska Press*, Lincoln. *The Company of the Indies*, translated by Brian Pearce. Hudson, Charles *The Southeastern Indians*. Edited by Joseph G. Reprint by Cobb Institute of Archaeology, Starkville. University of Alabama Press, Tuscaloosa. *The Expedition to the Mississippi River by Capt.* University Press of Mississippi, Jackson. *The Grand Village of the Natchez. Sophisticated Farmers of the Deep South*. Sanders editors and translators *Mississippi Provincial Archives: Sanders, and Patricia K. Galloway editors and translators Mississippi Provincial Archives: Spencer and Jesse D. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin No.* Reprinted by Dover Press. Morkovsky, and Patricia Galloway eds. *La Salle, the Mississippi, and the Gulf*.

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Chapter 4 : Grand Village of the Natchez - Wikipedia

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History has published the Archaeological Reports Series since The following reports are provided in PDF format.

The Mississippi Department of Archives and History conducted excavations at the Grand Village in , , and Photograph courtesy of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. Photograph courtesy of the National Park Service. Sam was active in preserving the history of the Natchez tribe. Before his death in , Sam spent many years searching for surviving speakers of the Natchez language. Archaeological evidence indicates that the Natchez Indian culture began as early as A. Their language is now considered to have been a language isolate, not closely related to the other Indian languages of the region. The Natchez Indians were successful farmers, growing corn, beans, and squash. They also hunted, fished, and gathered wild plant foods. Figure 1 The ancestors of the Natchez were probably part of the powerful Quigualtam chiefdom encountered by the De Soto expedition in The burgeoning Indian slave trade initiated by the English in Carolina made it necessary for small groups to band together for protection. The Great Sun, hereditary chief of the Natchez, held a largely ceremonial position of leadership. Figure 2 Although treated with respect, the Great Sun had no real control over the settlement district chiefs. During the early 18th century, five Natchez settlement districts are recognized: In Native American societies, the two moieties provided each side with marriage partners and performed support services for each other. They were also highly competitive in traditional games such as stickball, which is similar to the modern game of lacrosse. Typically, one moiety was viewed as elder or of higher rank than the other, leading early colonial observers to make comparisons with the class systems in Europe. Moiety membership was determined by heredity through the female line. This system is called matrilineal descent and was also common among other American Indian groups. Moundbuilding Moundbuilding was an expression of the complex tribal religion with the mounds serving as bases for sacred buildings. The people of the tribe worked together to construct and maintain the mounds. The type of mounds built by the Natchez, flat-topped ceremonial mounds, shows the influence of moundbuilding cultures to the north in the Middle Mississippi River Valley. Only a few high-ranking tribal officials lived at the mound centers on a permanent basis. The people of the tribe, living dispersed over a wide area on family farms, gathered at the mound centers periodically for social and religious activities. Construction of the mounds at the Grand Village was done in stages, probably beginning in the 13th century. Archaeological evidence indicates that Emerald Mound may have been the main ceremonial mound center for the tribe before that status was shifted to the Grand Village sometime prior to the arrival of French explorers in the late s. The French established Fort Rosalie at Natchez in as the nucleus of a colony. Over the next thirteen years, the French colony at Natchez grew. However, disputes and misunderstandings between the French and the Natchez resulted in a series of conflicts. The situation worsened as the Natchez became caught up in the 18th-century struggle between England and France for control of North America. By the s, English agents were successful in turning a significant portion of the Natchez tribe against the French. In November the Natchez Indians rebelled against the French colony, resulting in a war between the Natchez and the French. The Natchez Indians ultimately lost the war and were forced to abandon their homeland. Following their defeat at the hands of the French, many Natchez refugees joined other tribes, including the Chickasaws, Creeks, and Cherokees. Figure 5 Archaeological studies Archaeological investigations at the Grand Village were conducted in , , and by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. These studies represent a classic example of historical archaeology, where archaeological findings are compared to written documentation from the French colonization of the Natchez area. Figure 3 National Historic Landmark Today, the Grand Village of the Natchez Indians is a National Historic Landmark administered by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History, with a museum accredited by the American Association of Museums, partially restored mound area, a reconstructed Natchez Indian house, nature trails, and a picnic pavilion. The

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site is open seven days a week and offers educational programs for school and adult groups. Turn east off U. Highway 61 South, known as Seargent S. Prentiss Drive, on to Jefferson Davis Boulevard. Proceed on Jefferson Davis Boulevard one-half mile to the entrance gate. To reach Emerald Mound from Natchez, follow U. Highway 61 North 8 miles to the entrance of the Natchez Trace Parkway. Follow the Natchez Trace Parkway for about 2 miles and look for signs with directions to Emerald Mound. Natchez Indians These publications are available through inter-library loan. For purchase information, e-mail request to Jim Barnett at j Barnett mdah. Brown, Natchez Indian Archaeology: Selections from the History and the Journal, edited by Charles E. Neitzel, Archaeology of the Fatherland Site: The Grand Village of the Natchez, Vol. Oswalt and Sharlotte Neely, The Natchez: Stern, The Natchez, in Robert F. Spencer and Jesse D. The Native Americans, 2nd edition, pp.

Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - The Natchez Indians

Robert S. Neitzel, Archaeology of the Fatherland Site: The Grand Village of the Natchez, Vol. 51, Pt. 1, Anthropological papers of the American Museum of Natural History, New York () (Reprinted by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History as Archaeological Report No.).

Chapter 6 : Adams County, MSGenWeb

*The Grand Village of the Natchez revisited: Excavations at the Fatherland site, Adams County, Mississippi, (Archaeological report / Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History) [Robert S Neitzel] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Chapter 7 : southeastern archaeology " Anthropology

The Grand Village of the Natchez revisited: Excavations at the Fatherland site, Adams County, Mississippi, (Archaeological report / Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History) by Neitzel, Robert S. Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History, 1/1/

Chapter 8 : LMS Archives: Digital Library

Grand Village of the Natchez, also known as the Fatherland Site, is a acre (km 2) site encompassing a prehistoric indigenous village and earthwork mounds in present-day south Natchez, Mississippi.